

CFHD 2017

ANNUAL

HIGHLIGHTS



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Acronyms

ARDCZ	Association of Rural District Councils
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CBP	Community Based Planning
CFHD	Civic Forum on Human Development
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DAT	District Action Team
EU	European Union
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
HCD	Human Centred Development
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISALs	Income, Savings and Lending Schemes
LGB	Local Governance Barometer
PDI	Partnership Development Initiative
PETS	Public Expenditure Tracking System
PSAM	Public Social Accountability Monitor
RAFYT	Real Agenda for Youth Transformation
RDC	Rural District Council
RDDC	Rural District Development Committee
SA	Social Accountability
SAAPs	Social Accountability Action Plans
TAO	Together As One
TARSC	Training and Research
ToT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VTC	Vocational Training Centre
ZHPF	Zimbabwe Homeless People's Federation
ZHRC	Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission

1. Introduction

This report provides information on the Civic Forum on Human Development (CFHD) activities throughout 2017. The report will pay particular attention to main projects the organization is implementing, challenges faced and lessons learnt as well as other activities that the organization took part in throughout the year.

The CFHD is a participatory human development organization specializing in local governance, civil society capacity building and citizen participation using innovative rights based and inclusive approaches such as the Community Based Planning (CBP), Training of Trainers (ToT) and Social Accountability (SA). Getting into 2017, the organization had two projects running, that is the Social Accountability Project and the Human Rights Monitoring and Protection Project. The main focal areas for the year are illustrated in figure 1 below:

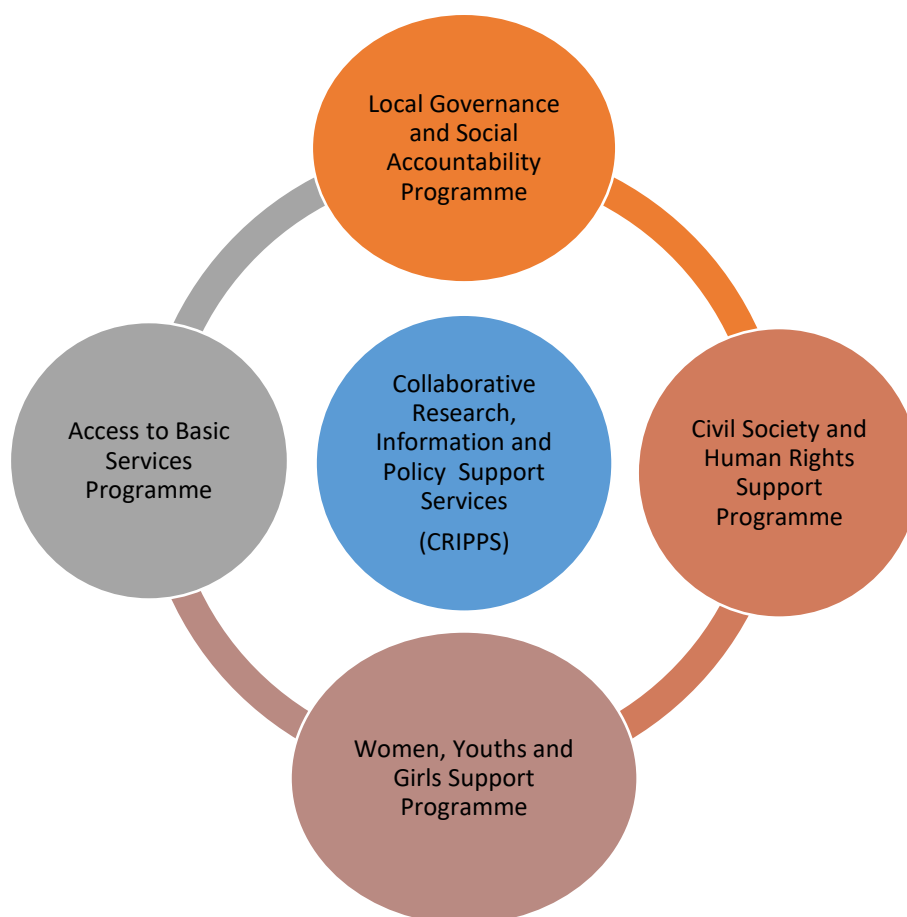


Figure 1: CFHD Focal Areas

1.1 Context Analysis

Early 2017, unemployment continued to soar, coupled with the liquidity crunch and government continued to clampdown on informal traders such as vendors who had found a respite in a failed

economy. Disgruntled Zimbabweans resorted to protests against the Zimbabwean government for failing to deliver and improve people's livelihoods. This led to a continuous political and economic crisis that impacted negatively on ordinary people's livelihoods as most companies had to shut down thereby increasing levels of unemployment, there was shortage of cash and there was a lot of unrest and uncertainty amongst the people. Policy inconsistency and failure to put in place investor friendly policies worsened the Zimbabwean economic crisis, especially the much needed Foreign Direct Investment.

The harsh economic environment and cash crisis had a negative impact on funding as the number of funding partners declined following the closure of two missions in Zimbabwe (Norway and Denmark). All this has resulted in insufficient funding for CSOs' organisational mandates and greater competition for funding amongst CSOs. Some CSOs tend to shift focus away from their organisational mandate towards areas of programming perceived as more "attractive" for donor funding. Despite these challenges, CSOs continue to be active in conducting their work. The sector is also affected by high staff turnover due to the low job security brought about by uncertainty of funding, but there is still a considerable pool of capable human resources available in the sector as well as well-educated national human resource base on which CSOs and other actors in Zimbabwe can utilize.

The new political dispensation ushered in November 2017 has opened up spaces that were usually restricted for Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) as the new government's mantra, *Zimbabwe is Open for Business*, tries to bring in more investors and donors. Throughout the country, peaceful lobbying was conducted in communities to encourage them to register to vote unlike in the past when they were attacked, harassed or even abducted. **The current political dispensation in Zimbabwe where the inclusion of civil society in the economic recovery and development process is being openly encouraged by Government has created space for promoting democratization, citizen participation, social accountability, monitoring and addressing a range of social and economic injustices faced by vulnerable groups such as women, youth, people living with disabilities, Internally Displaced Populations, victims of political violence and people affected by gender violence and all other forms of discrimination and violence.** Thus the new political dispensation ushered in the inclusion of civil society participation in economic recovery and developmental processes such as social accountability, democratization and citizen participation. CFHD is already well positioned to lead in the implementation of such an initiative given the multiplier effects of its network members at the community level in over 25 districts of Zimbabwe.

1.2 How the CFHD Works

In its work in 2017, the CFHD focused on transforming systems that constrain human rights and human development. The CFHD works through local, district, provincial and national level structures. The organization seeks to address issues of governance and social accountability in contested and polarized environments through promoting consensus based thinking and planning, civil society strengthening and networking, promoting youth, women and girl rights, challenging exploitative contexts and challenging government to deliver accountable services and human development programmes in impoverished contexts. The CFHD often conduct sensitivity and political economy assessments as part of our baseline assessments to understand our positioning and influencing strategies in a given context of operation as dynamics differ from one context to another. Our portfolio of funded work includes work on Strengthening Inclusive Service Delivery in Rural Local Authorities of Zimbabwe (EU funded), Human Rights Protection and Monitoring in Zimbabwe (IOM funded), EQUINET, Youth Well-Being Project (implemented in collaboration with the Training and Research Support Centre).

2. CFHD Major Highlights for 2017

2.1 Geographical Coverage of CFHD Work and Networks

The CFHD has expanded its areas of operation into twenty-five districts through working with local authorities across Zimbabwe mainly building capacity of local CSOs and CBOs to be able to drive their own developmental issues. In working with the CBOs and CSOs, the CFHD has established the Human Centred Development Partners Network which operates in the 25 targeted districts. The main focus of the partners' network is centred on promoting gender service delivery and social accountability, strengthening of local CBOs and CSOs to effectively work with marginalized women, youths, men and other marginalized groups in promoting their human rights and access to referral support services, creating new avenues for women, youths and girl child empowerment and promoting human centred research and policy development. The CFHD through its network has been supporting and spearheading the effective utilization of participatory and social accountability approaches to strengthen the capacity of local civil society organizations as effective change agents in improving access to services, equity in the distribution of resources, and local economic growth in a context of poverty, unemployment and marginalization of communities.

CFHD's participatory approaches have been strengthened over the years through the implementation of grassroots-centred programmes that have been supported by various development urgencies such as the EU, USAID and UN urgencies. Below is a map showing CFHD areas of operation;

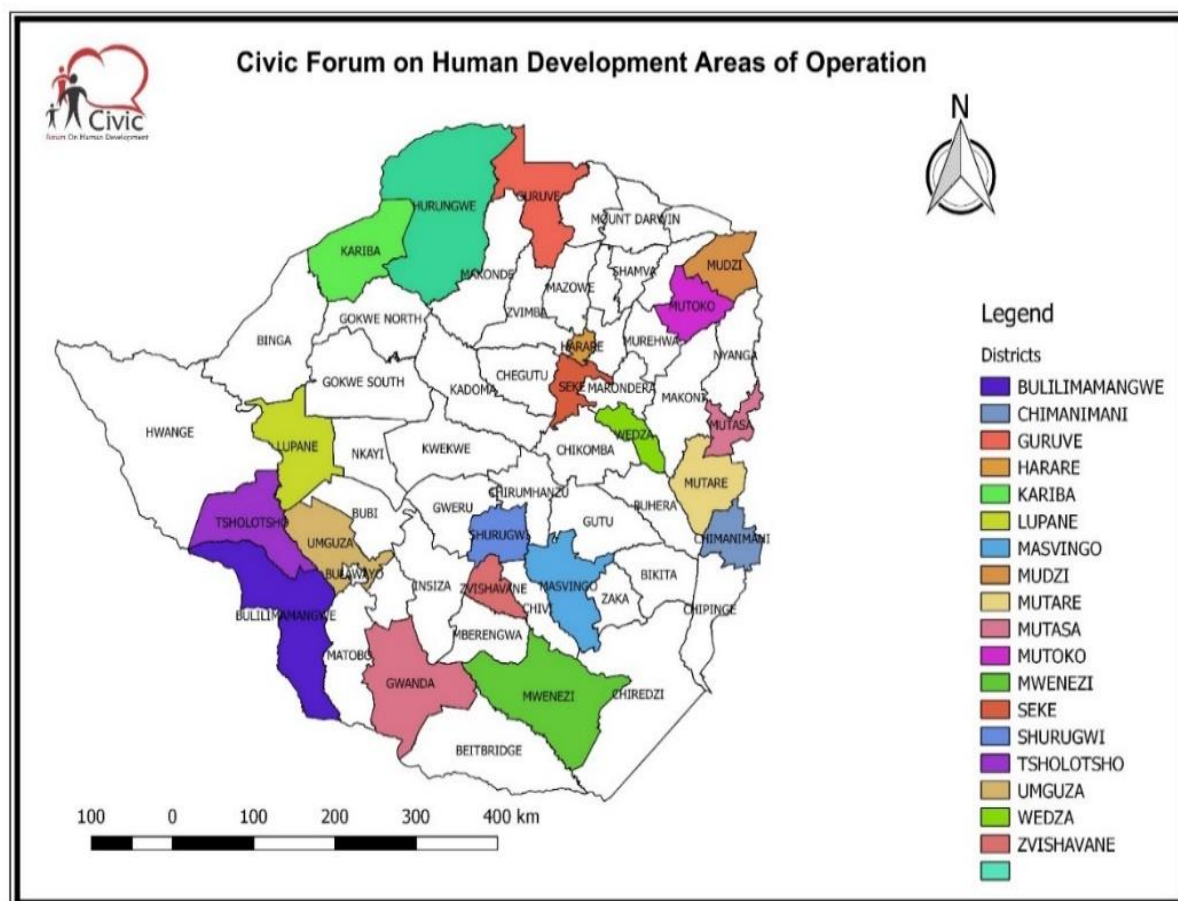


Figure 2: CFHD Operational Districts

2.2 Programme Planning and Implementation Framework

2.2.1 Social Accountability Project

CFHD is implementing a 3 year funded project titled Strengthening Social Accountability in Rural Local Governance Systems of Zimbabwe and the project is in its second year of implementation. The intervention aims at promoting sustainable and accountable governance in the management of public resources at local government level for the progressive realization of basic needs and human rights. The project is geared towards building an accountability framework at local and district level that relies on civic engagement in which both women and men participate in demanding accountability from service providers and public officials. This will enable the building of mechanisms and strategies that promote access to reliable information on citizen rights, entitlements and performance of services by

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs), including youths and women's rights organisations.



Mr Zinyanha DTT Member explaining the local government structures in Ward 5, Sanyati District, during the CBP Process Training

Furthermore, the CBO capacity building process also enabled the identification of capacity building gaps for CBOs in the areas of service provision monitoring tools such as the service delivery charters, Strategic Plans, Local Governance Barometer (LGB), Public Expenditure Tracking System (PETS) and use of Balanced Score Cards. There was notable increase in the number of CBOs including youths and women's rights organizations that are directly engaging with the local governance processes and the capacity of these CBOs will continue to be strengthened by the project through mentorship support. Avenues for engagement that have been created and strengthened by the project include: joint planning and budgeting meetings, social service charter development, service delivery citizen feedback and performance review meetings, expenditure monitoring and local governance barometer assessments. Tools for enhancement of this collaboration have been designed and integrated into Social Accountability Facilitation Toolkit.

Ease of doing Business

The 6 districts, that is Mudzi, Hwedza, Mutoko, Sanyati, Tsholotsho and Nyaminyami, highlighted that the CFHD had assisted the RDC's in the implementation of ease of doing business and how it had promoted new ways of working. Ease of doing business is the provision of services by service providers in an effective and efficient manner that improves service delivery to the communities. Ease of doing business has improved dissemination of information to communities as a result of the Social Accountability Project. Achievements of ease of doing business in Hwedza RDC are highlighted below:

The table below shows the experiences and results of the Ease of Doing Business in Hwedza RDC

Experiences	Results
Housing plans used to take more than a month to be approved	The process have been improved and housing plans are being processed within 5 working days.
Clients used to travel long distances to get application forms for either housing or business	The forms are now easily accessible online on hwedzardc.net.
Clients used to travel long distance to pay their rates and levies at the council offices	Clients can now pay rates and levies using cash, swipe, and Eco cash transfer
Waiting period for stand allocations usually took 3 months	The period has been reduced from 3 months to 7 days for stand allocations
Refuse collection was done once in two weeks	The service has been improved to refuse collected twice a week

Mainstreaming of Social Accountability Approaches

Community Based Planning (CBP) was successfully conducted in the Mashonaland West districts of Sanyati and Hurungwe and the process managed to cover 40 of the total 44 wards in the 2 districts. The level of achievement in the development of Ward Based CBP Plans is now at 89% in the two districts and the set target will be accomplished by implementing ward plans in Nyaminyami which is set for the 1st quarter of 2018. The CBP enabled the mapping out of some of the existing CBOs that are working at the grassroots level in the two districts that are representing the interests of women, youths and other marginalized and vulnerable groups. **Interestingly, there was buy-in by the local authorities on the CFHD 3 plus 2 model which entails that for every 5 priorities that are identified at ward level 2 of them should be addressing priorities of the youths and women respectively. Women priorities identified mainly included access to income generating projects such as poultry and horticulture, access to water and health facilities. Youth key priorities focused on access to economic projects such as carpentry, irrigation farming and access to Vocational Training Centres (VTC) for skills development.**

In a review process that was finalised in Mashonaland East and is still being conducted in Mashonaland West, the process has resulted in the districts endorsing the implementation of Social Accountability Action Plans that were identified during the CBP process. The engagement process is based on

community Sagreed priorities per ward. Approximately 62% of identified priorities were approved for implementation in the Mashonaland East Province. Mudzi RDC managed to incorporate the service delivery priorities into the district plan through the Rural District Development Committee (RDDC) and its subcommittees for adoption by the full council. In Mutoko district the priorities were discussed and approved through the Planning Committee Meeting. In Hwedza the plans were discussed through the social service committee and adopted through the RDC meetings. The priorities adopted in Mashonaland East were as follows:

District	Number of Priorities Raised	Adopted	Percentage Adopted
Mutoko	145	128	88%
Hwedza	75	51	68%
Mudzi	90	36	40%

The Mashonaland West districts of Hurungwe and Sanyati have managed to integrate 71% of identified priorities from the CBP process in the 2018 budget for implementation as follows:

District	Number of Priorities Raised	Adopted	Percentage Adopted
Hurungwe	130	65	50%
Sanyati	90	36	40%

In the 6 targeted districts identified priorities that are now under implementation include; construction of clinics in Makwarimba and Ruzane (Hwedza), construction of community bridge (Hurungwe), Shinga biogas technology (Mudzi), Ward 4 bridge construction (Sanyati) and Chegutu 6 Clinic (Hwedza).

Throughout 2017, the CFHD recorded many stories of success. One such example is the role of Zimbabwe Homeless People's Federation (ZHPF) in improving Service Delivery. The ZHPF has been instrumental in assisting people to acquire security of tenure, and has offered 1319 people with loans to construct their homes. 633 people were assisted to connect their homes to water and sewer. Other residents were assisted in connecting their homes to ZESA. Recently the organisation has embarked on a project to rehabilitate roads in Hatcliffe extension. Residents were urged to work together to uphold community ownership. Other stories of success through the Social Accountability Project are summarized below:



Hwedza RDC

- The project to construct Ruzane Clinic commenced after the CFHD introduced the CBP Process.
- Community members chipped in and helped with brick moulding, construction and cooking processes involved in building the clinic.



Mudzi RDC

- Shinga Biogas Technology in Mudzi was made possible by Environment Africa (one of the CFHD DAT Members) who capacitated the community in biogas construction
- The community taught and trained in this technology to help with energy efficiency in the area



Sanyati RDC

- Chakari Residents assisting council clear refuse in Sanyati
- Instead of complaining about council not collecting refuse, residents were taught community participation and they are now more involved in service delivery processes assisting where they can.



Hurungwe RDC

- Community participation in the construction of a bridge in Ward 11.
- The CBP process increased community ownership and sustainability of resources as they were more involved and understood processes that they were not aware of before.

A total of 393 CBOs (243 Mutoko, 50 Hwedza, 48 Mudzi, 21 Sanyati, and 31 Hurungwe) comprising of socio-economic groups, Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) women and youths groups from Mashonaland East and West Provinces participated in capacity building initiatives on PETS, LGB, Participatory Budgeting cycle and community monitoring tools such as the service delivery balance score cards. Also targeted to cascade the training process at community level were the extended 145 DAT members (85 Mashonaland East and 60 Mashonaland West) carried out the process. The CBO capacity building process also enabled the identification of capacity building gaps and needs for CBOs, and these included effective and efficient service provision across all the wards, more capacity building on monitoring tools

such as the service delivery charters, LGB, PETS and Score Cards. To add on, 6 local authorities identified priorities for future capacity building of the CBOs including internal corporate accountability through use of CBOs constitutions, documentation and leadership skills as well as evidence based dialogue and advocacy strategies and building their understanding of the National Constitution and other legislative and policy documents that are relevant to their operations.

Therefore, the following were recommendations that were mapped out to enhance the capacity of the CBOs, CSOs and their communities;

- Capacity building of traditional leaders and community leaders on leadership skills and advocacy to try and accelerate the community efforts
- Need to sensitise and educate local leaders on good governance
- Effective lobbying and advocacy on government for improved service delivery.
- There is need to distribute the National Constitution booklets to the local CBOs and CSOs so that communities can plan to go through it on their own
- Organise trainings on capacity building the social accountability monitoring tools that include PETS, LGB, Score cards

Mechanisms and strategies for improved engagement between CSOs

The District Action Teams (DAT), CBOs and CSOs representatives from Mashonaland West were trained in the Public Social Accountability Monitor (PSAM) approach to Social Accountability. This incorporated lessons that emerged from the capacity building process conducted in Mashonaland East in the prior year. The training in Social Accountability was infused within Community Based Planning (CBP) processes and was key in strengthening the capacity of the extended DAT, CBOs and CSOs in facilitating an inclusive CBP process. The CBOs and CSOs that were exposed to the concepts of social accountability and community based planning continue to demonstrate increased knowledge and understanding of the institutional framework of their respective districts in the provision of service delivery and how they can effectively participate actively and demand for improved service delivery for their respective constituencies.

Achievements of the Project

The table below shows the Social Accountability Project milestones and lessons learnt.

Milestones Achieved	Lessons learnt
1. Mainstreaming of Social Accountability Approaches. The project managed to conduct capacity building of CBOs, CSOs and Local Authorities and stakeholders on the 5 processes of Social Accountability that provides better understanding on the Public Resources Management Framework. The 5 processes include the Strategic Planning and Resource Allocation, Expenditure Management, Performance Management, Public Integrity and Oversight.	The Social Accountability training process has built the capacity of CBOs, CSOs and Local Authorities On Public Resources Management Framework (PRMF) and promote accountable and inclusive service delivery. There is improved inclusive and collaborative mechanisms during planning process for instance through the project the civic groups are now attending full council meetings and effectively engaging with councilors to demand responsive services on behalf of the marginalized groups which was not being practiced before the project.
2. Institutionalisation of Social Accountability Training Tools (SAMTs). The Local Authorities managed to institutionalize the SAMTs manuals through the adoption made by the social service committee and full council meetings conducted. The manuals that will be used by the CBOs and CSOs to monitor the service delivery performance and accountability process. The tools included the Public Expenditure Tracking System (PETS), Local Government Barometer (LGB), Participatory budgeting and Service Delivery Charter.	The CBOs and CSOs appreciated the importance of the SAMTs training which managed to empower the groups to fully implement their expected roles and the process presented an opportunity for more space for CBOs and CSOs to participate in monitoring public resources. The process has also challenged the local authorities to transform their reforms to provide more dialogue and interface with communities. It is exciting to note that in 2017 all the targeted districts endorsed the use of the SAMTs as tools to monitor the implementation of the Social Accountability Action Plans (SAAPs) which are spearhead by the CBOs and CSOs.
3. Integration of Service Delivery Priorities. The Community Based Planning (CBP) training managed to build the capacity of CBOs, CSOs and Socio-Economic Groups to formulate Ward Plans that included the key service priorities of the communities. The Local Authorities in Mashonaland West and East adopted 78% and 71% respectively of service priorities and they were integrated in the RDCs 5 year, 2018 budget and annual strategic plans.	The participatory development of Ward Plans and the integration of the service delivery plans have enabled both the demand and supply sides to play mutual accountability whereby both parties appreciate their obligations and responsibility. This was evidenced by the improved attendance and participation of communities in budgeting process as well as payments of rates whilst Local Authorities give space for communities to account for public resources through the use of Service Charters, budgets and RDC's annual plans. These experiences were not existing before the project implementation.

4. Gender sensitive priorities (3 Plus 2 Model).

The specific needs of the communities, including marginalized groups were captured through the 3 Plus 2 Model which incorporated the service delivery priorities of women and youths. The Strategic Planning and budgeting process managed to incorporate the specific needs of women and youths through responding to women and girls issues such as access to health, Water and Sanitation and education. In all the 6 targeted districts, there are a total of 391 CBOs, CSOs and Socio-Economic Groups (SEGs) and approximately 50% of them are women, girls and youths lead groups.

The effectiveness of the 3 plus 2 Model have actually promoted gender and youths sensitive planning and budgeting by the targeted local authorities. The project has witnessed the women led CBOs and CSOs testifying that there were outstanding service delivery for women that were addressed as a result of the implementation of the model.

5. Strengthening mechanisms for improved engagement.

The SAP managed to strengthen the demand and supply sides interaction through starting by the CBOs and CSOs profiling process which was conducted by the local authorities to initiate relationship building with the civic groups. The CBOs and CSOs used various platforms for engagement with local authorities which include the budgeting meetings, use of social service charters, Councillors' feedback platforms, performance review meetings and local governance barometer assessment.

The groups used the issue-based engagement with their local authorities which included women and youth's empowerment, Faith-based groups, Income, Savings and Lending Schemes (ISALs), community arts and recreational groups, farmers clubs, health clubs and other grassroots groups. CBOs and CSOs are willing to engage with council in demanding improved service delivery of the marginalized groups such as women, youths and children. The classification chart has enabled the targeted 6 districts to map out areas of engagement and collaboration for the realization of inclusive and sustainable provision of service delivery with the CBOs operating within their areas of jurisdiction.

2.2.2 Human Rights Protection and Monitoring Project

The Civic Forum on Human Development is part of an IOM led consortium implementing the Human Rights Monitoring and Protection Project. The goal of the project is to improve human rights monitoring and protection in Zimbabwe through support to evidence based mechanisms for creating dialogue, communication, collaboration and coordination with multiple stakeholders working in the human rights sector in Zimbabwe. Major areas of focus for the action include enhancing information management, strengthening referral pathways and linking victims of human rights violations to relevant authorities. The CFHD is implementing this project in 25 districts of Zimbabwe using a grassroots based and community driven approach which involves training and capacity building of

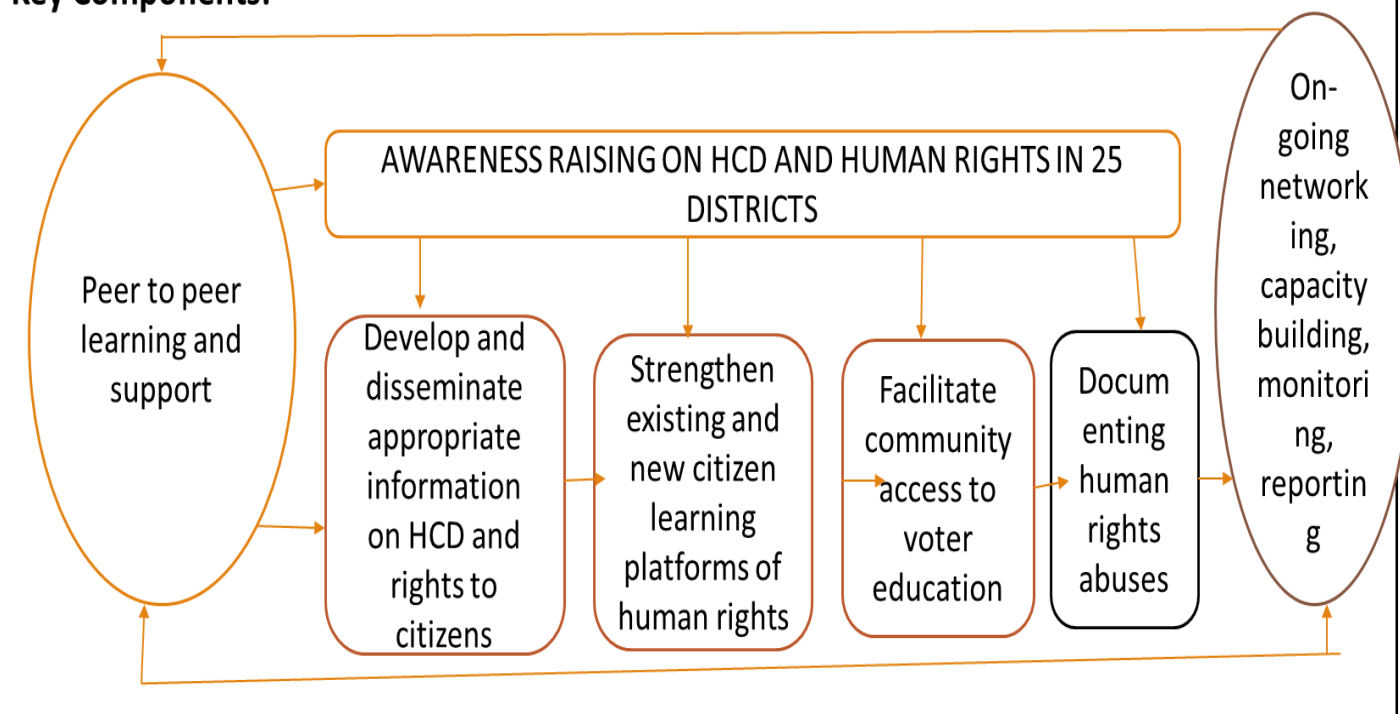
CBOs. CBOs play a key role in human rights awareness raising, facilitating dialogue and creating referral pathways for victims as they are based at the community level.

Human Rights Assessments

The community situational analysis enabled the CFHD to assess the extent of human rights knowledge in the target communities. Key priorities for awareness raising and capacity building and areas for strengthening peer to peer learning were discussed. The results of the assessment applies a broad approach, emphasizing the importance and interrelation amongst three main elements namely public participation for communities, CBOs and civil societies, civic education of communities and dialogue between communities, decision-makers and stakeholders. The HCD approach also enabled the CFHD and its network members to develop a more holistic approach for translating people's needs into rights and to ensure active participation of people in building inclusive processes for addressing their rights ensuring their needs are met. The ultimate goal is to ensure that realization of people's rights will result in social, economic, political, cultural and institutional transformation processes that lead to social justice, equality (including gender equality) and improved well-being for all citizens.

Our Model of Working

Key Components:



Learning Platforms

The CFHD in partnership with IOM held several learning platforms in Mutare, Mutoko, Masvingo, Mbire and Bulawayo. The aim of the platform was to discuss pertinent issues that are vital in society such as child rights, service delivery and gender based violence.

Name of CBO	Area of Operation	Date of Training	Numbers Participated		
			Males	Females	Total
Real Agenda For Youth Transformation (RAFYT)	Rights Based Approaches for Youths Empowerment	26 October 2017	9	10	19
Emthonjeni Women's Forum	Gender and Women's Rights	2-3 November 2017	9	14	23
Lower Guruve Development Association	Child rights, Gender Based Violence and Voter Education	22 January 2017	10	5	15
Nyahunure Community Trust, Moses Foundation and Better Life Foundation	Early Marriages	22 September 2017	14	6	20
Partnership Development Initiative (PDI)	Internally Displaced People	12 -14 April 2017	12	8	20

Table 1: Learning Platforms Conducted

Peer to Peer Learning and Human Rights Monitoring and Validations

The CFHD supported its network members and their extended network of peer educators to implement activities on convening citizen and civil society learning circles on relevant human rights and protection issues. The learning circles were conducted as mechanisms for organizing and honouring the collective wisdom of the groups in relation to their rights. The topical issues that were discussed during the learning circles were identified during the implementation of the activity on citizen awareness raising workshop. Different CBOs came up with different issues affecting them and their societies and this led to the following: youth voter education, youth participation in Local Governance, right to education, water rights, Gender Based Violence, child marriages, rights of people in extractive areas, property rights, forced evictions, environmental rights, right to health care, provision of service delivery by local government institutions and political rights.



Masvingo and Bulawayo Learning Platforms conducted.

Project Achievements

The implementation of the project contributed to the following achievements vis-à-vis the objectives:

Objective	Achievements
To create dialogue with interested CBOs and members of the community on headline issues for the promotion and protection of human centred development	Capacity building of CSOs and CBOs to reach out to marginalized groups enabled the Forum to capacitate communities in understanding their rights and entitlements as well as their obligations in society.
To enable exchange of ideas and solutions on emerging human rights issues affecting marginalized and vulnerable groups of Zimbabwe	The collaborative approach strengthened various CSO and CBO partners to leverage all the established mechanisms that ensure the promotion, protection and enforcement of human rights is achieved through its multi-level coordination with Government, Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission (ZHRC), CSOs, Donors and other stakeholders
To identify effective mechanisms for the documentation and monitoring and reporting of human rights issues affecting marginalized and vulnerable groups.	Victims of human rights violations now have improved access to justice through creating innovative ways of reaching out to marginal communities including women, youths and other vulnerable groups on human rights and entitlements.

3.Collaborations and Exhibitions

3.1 NANGO Exhibition

The Civic Forum on Human Development participated in the expo facilitated by the National Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (NANGO) which was held at the Zimbabwe International Book Fair Grounds, popularly known as Harare Gardens under the theme *“Harnessing the Demographic Dividend: Increasing Investment in Youth Initiatives and Promoting Youth Participation and Engagement in Development”*. It was an opportunity for the CFHD team to meet other NGOs and stakeholder to share experiences, interact and inform the public of who we are and what we do.



Participants browsing the Civic Forum Resource Materials

Through this interactive platform, CFHD made strategic linkages with a number of organizations mainly Action Aid, Africa Community Publishing Development (ACPD), Zimbabwe Association of Community Radio Stations (ZACRAS), Women’s Coalition of Zimbabwe (WCoZ), Youth Empowerment and Transformation Trust (YETT) and Population Services Zimbabwe (PSZ). Over 70 members of the public passed through the CFHD stand during the exhibition.

3.2 Urban Youths and Shoko Festival

The Civic Forum on Human Development is working in collaboration with Training and Research Support Centre (TARSC) in implementing an urban youth wellbeing programme. TARSC leads the “Equity Watch” work in EQUINET which aims to build an analysis of available evidence on inequalities in health and its determinants within urban areas, with a particular focus on the responses to urban inequalities, whether from the health sector or through the health promoting interventions of other sectors and of communities. This programme aims to build a more holistic understanding of the social distribution of health in urban areas and the responses and actions that promote urban health and wellbeing. These health promoting responses may be taking place in areas such as urban ecosystems, in the urban economy, in improving urban living and community conditions, social and political conditions and information and social media, amongst other areas.

During 2016-2017 TARSC and CFHD implemented several interactive cycles of review and compilation of diverse forms of secondary evidence through interactive cycles of participatory review and validation by young people from diverse settings with selected urban areas on:

1. The (different) understandings, perceptions and measures of wellbeing
2. The evidence on the drivers of wellbeing in urban youth in Eastern and Southern Africa
3. The community assets for, and the changes, approaches, practices, innovations that are proposed and are being implemented to improve wellbeing across urban youth;
4. The learning and insights from the findings, and the implications for urban health services.



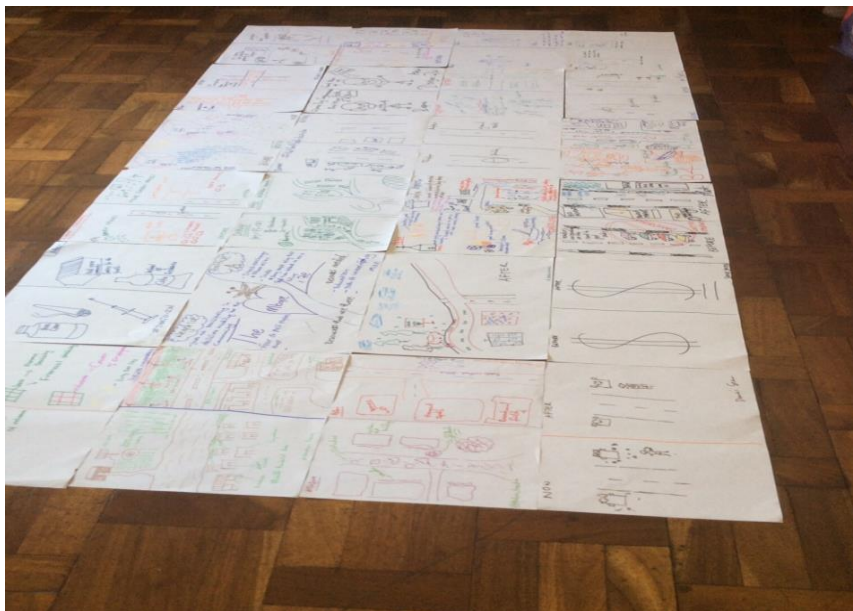
Participants at the Youth Urban Well-being workshop and proceedings during the workshop

Conceptualisation of the Shoko Festival

The Shoko Festival is proving to be one of the country's fastest-growing international festivals and has established itself as a major event on the country's annual arts calendar. Despite the success, the 2017 festival was held at a time when many organizations are winding up to the prevailing socio-economic problems prompted by a shrinking economy which has rendered enjoying the arts a luxury. The festival theme for 2017 was **YOUtopia** and the idea behind this was for audiences to find their joy and discover their own personal utopia. The event was a vibrant creative space with diverse programming on September 29 and 30 with markets, installations, workshops and children's activities.

Since the festival was youth orientated TARSC and CFHD participated in the seventh edition of the annual urban culture fiesta Shoko Festival. The two organisations made efforts to go along with the theme of giving a utopian feel amidst the nation's grim realities. The youth who attended the event were tasked to draw or write snippets of the issues that were affecting them in urban cities and the things they wanted to change in their cities. The aim of this activity was to create a free space of engagement and freedom for the audience.

TARSC and CFHD provided the youths with drawing materials and encouraged them to draw in an artistic way the problems they are facing in Harare and the possible solutions needed in the near future. Thus the drawings were meant to create that beautiful, vibrant engaging space for people to come and be free to be who they want to be, as well as to embrace their diversity.



Snippets of youths' drawings

Snippets

The colourfulness of the snippets and short stories written on sticky notes was an idea not only to embrace urban culture but also the importance of positive activism by creating a space for celebrating new ideas. These snippets highlighted the issues affecting the youths showing that human development is about everyone's future and the youths have a greater interest in that future because the future will shape so much more of their lives than older age groups. However in most countries such as Zimbabwe, young people have little say in the decisions that will determine their future. Lasting, sustainable change can only be achieved in a coalition between the young and the old. Sustainable human development can only be attained when youths are given the opportunity to have a greater influence in development planning. Emerging priorities from the snippets will inform the CFHDs future programming. The priorities cover a wide range of themes important to youths such as;

Social Sustainability is central to well-being, the fulfilment of basic needs for every inhabitant of a nation should be a key-focus point of every government. Citizens should have access to clean water, sanitation, shelter and education. Furthermore, youths should enjoy freedom of thought, press, speech and information. The CFHD ascertains that youths should be at the frontline of managing service delivery in communities using the 3 plus 2 approach. Youths should develop policies on service delivery to improve actual supply and delivery of services by various service providers. They must be capacitated to supervise the implementation of tangible deliverables such as water supply, sewerage, refuse collection, road maintenance, street lighting, and removal of touts amongst other day-to-day services.

Sustainable Peace and Security is an important precondition for the realization of human development and increased well-being. This joint initiative also aims to create both a sense of global unity while also paving the way for many exchange projects between paired countries that will improve the wellbeing of their citizens. The Civic Forum and TARSC will conduct an exchange program in 2018 between Zimbabwean youths to discuss more on the issues of health and wellbeing.

3.4 MUCAFEST Exhibition

The CFHD was invited by Together As One (TAO) to their “Mugariro Arts Festival (MUCAFEST)” silver jubilee celebrations held under the theme “Bridging the Gap Through Community Participation” at CJ Hall in Highfield, Harare. A lot of organizations were present and there was a huge turn out from the community giving the CFHD a chance to interact with the community, especially the youths and women who were excited to add their input on the urban wellbeing chart. Below are some of the pictures of the activities at the CFHD Exhibition Stand.



Those who visited the stand were excited to get a copy of the Zimbabwe Constitution especially in different dialects as they did not have access to it.

4. Staff Reflection Workshop

CFHD held a one and a half day workshop with staff, Board Members and representatives from two of its partners, which are the Centre for Community Development Solutions (CCDS) and Association of Rural District Councils of Zimbabwe (ARDCZ). This was an important session where all participants

could reflect on themselves and the contributions they have made towards the success of the Forum. It also provided an interactive platform for Board Members and staff to discuss the way forward for the CFHD and come up with a collective vision as well as see where the other two partners would fit in the vision.



Participants in the Staff Reflection Workshop Held at Margolis Resort

The key deliberations from the workshop were summarized as follows:

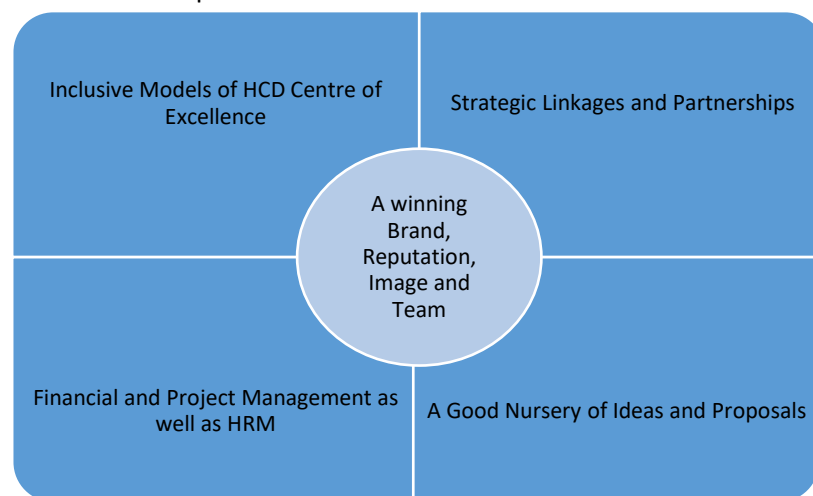


Figure xx: Key Issues from the Workshop

The participants to the reflection workshop agreed that the CFHD can be a winning brand with a good reputation or image and a great team as it has a good nursery of ideas and proposals, robust and diverse strategic linkages and partnerships, strong financial and project management systems as well as inclusive models of Human Centred Development.

7. Future Priorities

We have now seen a shift from focusing on processes of dialogue to helping delivering of tangible services through demonstration interventions, creative partnerships and promoting community based

and gender transformative interventions which all rely on our credible and proven processes of community based planning, training for transformation, promoting leadership growth and development and light touch facilitation. The following table shows the future priorities for the CFHD for the year 2018.

Strategic Focal Area	Future Priorities
Governance, Citizen Participation And Social Accountability	• Finalization of gender-sensitive community based action plans and social accountability advocacy plans by civil society organizations in 6 target districts of Mashonaland East and West Provinces of Zimbabwe. • Development and publication of technical briefs and briefing papers on emerging knowledge and best practice models from the project. • Development and sharing of monthly, quarterly and end of project report • End of project evaluation for the Social accountability project. • Successful implementation and close-out of the Strengthening Social Accountability in Rural Local Governance Systems of Zimbabwe.
Civil Society Capacity Building For Human Centred Development And Human Rights	• Finalization of gender-sensitive community based action plans and social accountability advocacy plans by civil society organizations in 6 target districts of Mashonaland East and West Provinces of Zimbabwe. • Production and share with IOM on observed human rights violations and validated cases. • Facilitated peer to peer human rights training and networking (people to people). • Awareness raising workshops on human rights centred development and advocacy. • Capacitated and supported relevant CSOs, youths and women groups to monitor the implementation of identified priority interventions and policy frameworks. Commissioned research to produce policy and position papers for evidence based advocacy on human rights violations over social, policy, legal, political, economic, and environmental and climate change sectors in Zimbabwe. • Established/strengthened CSO learning platforms and create formal referral linkages with other support organizations.
Women, Youths And Girls Support Programme	• Final synthesis of lessons learnt from the Girls Visioning Initiative done with TARSC. • Provision of support to knowledge Platforms for Women, Youth and Girls and youth friendly corners for CBOs that are targeted under the SIDA programme. • Intensive resource mobilization for actions related to child rights, each child marriages and women empowerment. • Develop Pilot Economic Empowerment Projects (PEEPs) that enable women to realize their socio-economic and civic rights and strengthen their networking and advocacy capacity.
Access To Basic Services For Sustainable Human Development	• Piloted community based water and sanitation project in Epworth. • 25 water points and 5 pit latrines that are rehabilitated in Epworth • Capacitated community members from the wards of Epworth and members of staff from Epworth local board in WASH • Submitted proposals on water and sanitation that are targeted at Epworth and Hatcliffe.
Strengthening Collaborative Research, Information And Policy Support Services For Human Development	• CFHD Research Agenda developed and endorsed by all Members of the Forum. • Information sharing packages developed and disseminated to all relevant audiences by July 2018. • Finalize the development of the Betrix 24 online portal for civil society organizational partners.

- Functional CFHD Resource and Information Centre guided by a clear strategic business plan.
- Establishment of CBP Learning Hubs across the country starting with opportunities in the 25 target districts of CFHD.
- Finalize and disseminate CBP position paper jointly with IOM.
- Produce papers on effectiveness of learning platforms and peer to peer learning.
- Push for the Social Accountability Learning Forum of Zimbabwe (SALF Zimbabwe)

The Forum has outlined the ideas tabulated below as to improve impact in 2018.

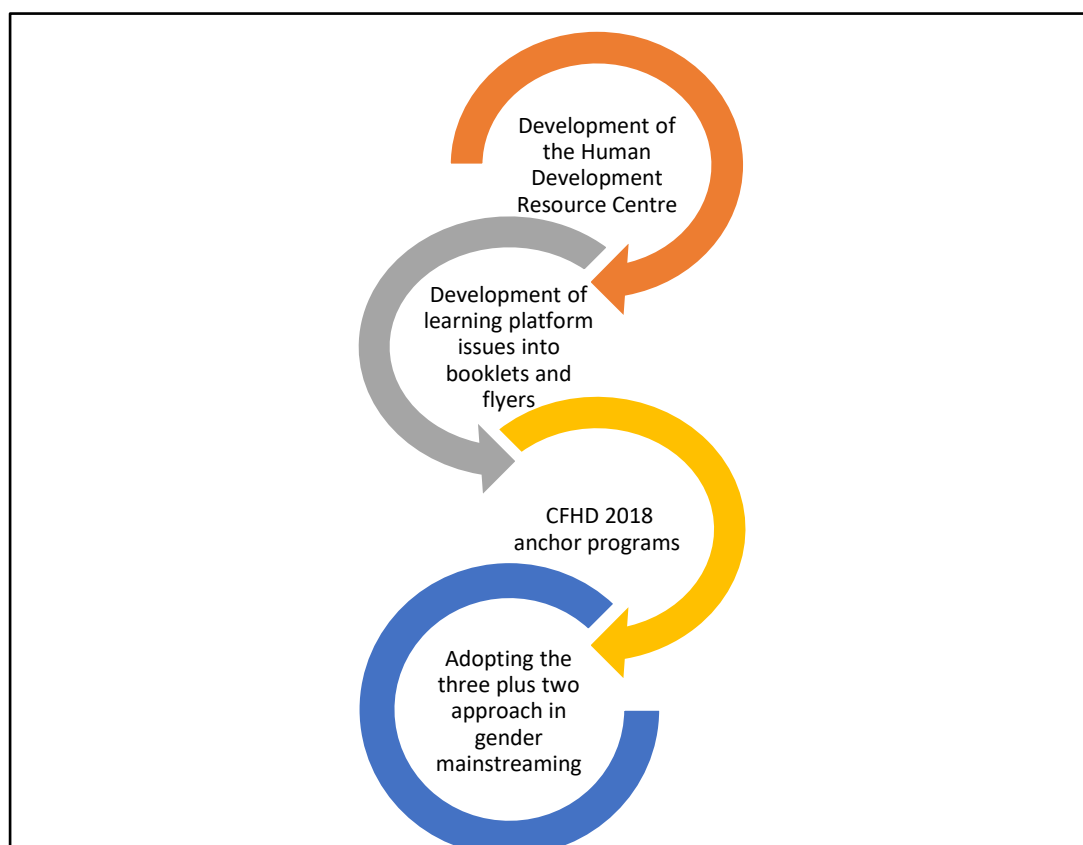


Figure 3: CFHD Ideas for Impact in 2018